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*From the Zodiac.*

## ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

No. 3.

(Never before published.)

The General Berthier, prince de Neuschatel, Major-General of the Emperor Napoleon, was always very attentive and polite, and invited me often to dine with him. Berthier was generally of an equal, easy and mild temper, but felt sometimes uneasy, unquiet, and even sad. I remarked often a heavy cloud on his brow, and appearing worn out with day and night work. It very often happened that he was called at one or two o'clock in the night, to work with the First Consul, who reprimanded him sometimes sharply, when something was not done at the prescribed time, or at his wishes. For, already at that time, Bonaparte began to be very imperious and absolute.

I was one day on duty. I must explain in what consisted the duty of a staff officer when in Paris. I belonged to this staff. Berthier being chief of the staff, and minister of war, was at that time ordered to prepare secretly the materials for a formidable army, collected to attack Austria, which was again menacing France, and anxious to preserve its Italian possessions. Our new chief gave us plenty to do, and we were day and night busily engaged to write, or orders to go abroad and transmit verbally the necessary arrangements for the different corps, inspect them, and see that all might be as prescribed. Every 24 hours, each of us was on duty, viz., each must make himself ready to be on horseback, or in a post chaise, in a few minutes, to ride day and night some hundred miles or more—finish his commission, and return as quick as he went, without allowing himself a single moment to rest.

At such a day, (March 15th, 1801) being on duty, I was sent for on some pressing business by Gen. Alexander Berthier to the First Consul. "Ah well, here you are, I am pleased to see you; what news?" said Gen. Bonaparte to me in good humour. I made my commission, which was done in a few words. He looked on me, and asked, after having mused awhile, "Are you on duty?" "Yes, citizen General." "Well, say to Berthier, to name another in your place, I want you—but return quick." I swung myself upon my horse, gave Berthier an account of my commission, and told him what was the desire of the First Consul in regard to me. Berthier smiled and said, "I think I shall not see you in a couple of days." Not understanding what he meant, I returned to the Tuilleries in full speed. "What!" cried the First Consul, "so quick returned! Have you spoken with Berthier?" "Yes, General." "Are you free from duty?" "Yes, I am." "Well I shall prove to you that I have a good memory, and that I have not forgotten you. I will give you a commission, in which you may have an opportunity to learn not only to command, but that which is more difficult, to provide for the wants and health of our soldiers." He took from his table a folded paper, and in handing it to me he said, "Here is your commission—read it over, and see if you feel able to fulfil it as I expect you may, without losing a single minute of time."

The paper contained an order to all the civil and military authorities to assist me, without the least delay, and furnish me with the means and advices (renseignements) which I might be in need of. I had to inspect the state of provisions, the means of transport of every description, for the army to be sent to Dijon, as also the accounts of various commissaires de guerre, secretly accused of malversation, &c. &c.

My commission was very delicate and laborious, as on my report depended the fate of various officers of the military administration.

During the time that I read the paper, Bonaparte stood some minutes before me, and stared me right in my face; then he sat down again, stood up, and wanted to read my thoughts in my physiognomy.—When I had done reading, he asked me, "Well, Mr. Danishman" (*Monsieur le Danois*, his usual favorite expression, when he addressed me in good humor,) "will and can you do my commission?" "Yes, my General, I will at least try my best to fulfil your intentions." "Well, well, I thought so, I thought so—but when will you be ready to start?" "Now General, I am ready." "What! already! How then?" I explained to him, now that every day when my turn on duty came, I had given the most strict order to my household to have my travelling Berlin in perfect readiness, and post horses prepared beforehand, so that I could start immediately wherever I was commissioned to go. He seemed much pleased with my explanation, and I went off.

As my Berlin was so arranged that I could sleep at full length, I felt not much the fatigue of my journey, and returned after an absence of six days to render a full account of my mission, with which he appeared well pleased.

From that day he treated me with great kindness.

No. 4.

## NAPOLEON AND BERNADOTTE.

After the battle of Wagram, the Emperor sent me, Generals d'Hastrel, Reille, one of his aid-de-camps and Conroux de Pepinville from Schonbrunn to Antwerp.

Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, had been named commander-in-chief of this army corps, called Army of the North. It is a well known fact, that Bernadotte, very vain, and a great boaster, had, in a pompous address to his soldiers, attributed, particularly to their bravery, and of course to his skilful dispositions, the brilliant success of this long and bloody battle. It is also known, that Bernadotte, before the conspiracy of St. Cloud, was minister of war, and openly opposed to the ambitious views of the —d Corsican, (as he expressed himself.) The timorous and vacillating measures of Gohier and Moulins, and especially the venality of Barres, contributed to the success of St. Cloud, where Lucien Bonaparte was the true hero, while Napoleon remained much behind him.

Both Napoleon and Bernadotte, the one a Corsican, the other a native of the southern province of Bear, in France, were of an ambitious, vain, and irritable character, and secretly hated each other. Napoleon was selfish, profoundly dissimulated and of a vindictive character, while Bernadotte was liberal, frank, open and generous. The former calculated deep, and had much of the Machiavelic character, while the other sacrificed money and even comfort to promote the welfare of all those who served under his orders, and who possessed real merit. Both were brave and great tacticians, and some even will say that Bernadotte surpassed Bonaparte in military skill. Without being able to ascertain how far this is grounded, at least it is a well known fact, that after the death of Gen. Moreau, it was Bernadotte, then Prince Royal of Sweden, whose advices were followed, about generally, upon the further military operations of the allies in these unhappy campaigns of 1813 and 1814. After the bloody battle of Leipzig, Napoleon exclaimed, *Ah ce Bearnais, ce Bearnais, il nous le payera!*

After the battle of Wagram, Bernadotte gave general dissatisfaction to every one of us, by his boasting address to the individuals composing his corps d'armee, to whom he ascribed principally the success of this battle. As soon as Napoleon had read it, he was highly excited, censured Marshal Bernadotte publicly in his bulletin of the army, and sent for him. High words passed between these two haughty and irritable personages, and

both talked very loud in the cabinet of the emperor. Soon after Bernadotte departed in all haste from Vienna as an exile, to remain suspended of all active service on his country-seat, at 25 leagues from Paris, and to stir not from it, without Napoleon's express order. Every one of us understood it as a military punishment, or to keep the arrest.

Bernadotte, compelled to obey, arrived highly incensed at Chalon. This affair made an unfavorable impression upon the numerous friends of Bernadotte, and General Maisons, his aid-de-camp, and greatly attached to him, having spoken loud enough against the harshness of this measure, was ordered to depart instantly for another army, and I found him a few weeks after commanding a brigade of the north army, at Breda.

As Madame Bernadotte, and Madame Joseph Bonaparte, were sisters, the former wrote to the latter, urging her intercession in regard to her husband with Joseph, whom among all his brothers, Napoleon liked the best. The wife of Bernadotte is a lively, high spirited lady; but as in her correspondence with her sister, some harsh expressions escaped her against Napoleon, by which the latter, of a very timid and cautious character, was prevented from interfering, all remained as before.

At a sudden, the Minister at War, Clarke, Duke de Feltre, received by a telegraphic despatch the unexpected invasion of an English army corps upon the Polders, and that the strong fortress of Antwerp was menaced. It was well known that, from the beginning of the war, the English government had manifested a strong desire of possessing this important place.

As the Duke de Feltre had received previously to Napoleon's departure from Paris, a full authorization to act as he thought best, in case of any unexpected commotion during Napoleon's absence, and as very few troops remained in Antwerp and its environs, the minister, although aware of the disgrace of Bernadotte, hesitated not a moment to appoint him provisory commander of the sea and land forces of this new army corps, called l'armee du Nord, which was to be created entirely anew, armed, clothed and organized.

The northern departments of France represented now but one large camp. Bernadotte and his staff, powerfully supported by the minister and the civil and military authorites, did wonders. The Prince of Ponte Corvo is one of the most active, brave, intelligent and skilful generals, whom I have ever known. He hastened to the spot and united to the forces of Gen. Rostolan, and Charbonnier, Governor of Maastricht, attacked the English, cleared the coast and saved Antwerp. Had these latter not hesitated to advance rapidly upon this city, they would, thus was the general opinion, have in all probability taken it by a *coup de main*; their hesitation and delay gave Bernadotte time to arrive, and Antwerp was saved.

One of his principle measures was to send and assemble all the forces which could be disposed of in the northern departments in Gendarmerie, on foot and on horseback, as well as the national guards, to which were added about 3,000 volunteers. All these troops arrived in carts, wagons, post chaises, and on horseback. Such was the enthusiasm, that in travelling night and day by troops of 200 and more, the common councils of the villages, towns, and cities, had prepared breakfast, dinner, fresh horses, &c. beforehand, so that they suffered not the least delay, and that in a few weeks the Marshal had between 50 to 60,000 men under his command, where before scarcely were 4,000.

As soon as Napoleon had received the news from his Minister of War, of Bernadotte's provisory appointment, he felt uneasy, sent a sharp reprimand to his dear cousin, the Duke de Feltre, the most submissive slave of his imperial master, and ordered Berthier, Prince of Neufchâtel, his major general, to invite Marshal Bessières to come and speak with him. As soon as Bessières arrived, the two remained alone in his (Bonaparte's) cabinet, for more than an hour, locked up with the strictest order of not being interrupted.

Bessières, although one of the greatest courtiers of Napoleon's court, behaved on this occasion with great propriety, and was candid enough to represent to Napoleon how much Bernadotte was beloved, how many great and valuable services he had rendered, and all that he had done in this extraordinary occasion of having saved Antwerp and the whole coast, and how he had organized and formed in such a short time such a numer-

ous and respectable army. Napoleon, impatient interrupted Bessières three or four times in an angry tone, in saying 'Well, well, we know all this, but you Marshal Bessières, remember well that I have not sent for you to receive any lesson from you, but to name you to take charge of the command of this *respectable* army.' Bessières finished now by supplicating his majesty to grant him at least a little time after such a fatiguing campaign in which he had bravely distinguished himself. The Emperor said finally to him in a milder tone and smiling, "Well, Bessières, it is true you have suffered great hardships, and so have my brave cavalry of the guard, which the Marshal commanded then. I will grant you a fortnight, but remember in fifteen days from here you must be ready to depart."

Meanwhile, Bernadotte being in the midst of his great and active exertions to put his new army in a respectable situation, was highly pleased with the zeal and readiness with which his general and staff officers assisted him to organize and form his new corps. He insisted, a few days after my arrival from Schonbrunn, that I should accept the office of Inspector-general des revues, and sent me to the island of Boumelle to organize there a corps of 5,000 national guards and gendarmerie, I have stated elsewhere that I served as a volunteer, and although not a born Frenchman, I was, since my fourth year, educated in France, rich, and greatly attached to the military art; I had accepted neither salary nor title whatever, wishing absolutely to remain independent, and to acknowledge no mastership upon my actions, and far less upon my writings or my tongue. This was generally known throughout the army, and when Napoleon had, in 1800, admitted me in his particular staff, the then minister of war, major general of his consular staff, to whom I had frankly communicated my wishes, spoke to the consul Bonaparte about it, and finding this request so singular, that he not only granted my request, but received me at my first audience, when I, with my other companions, were presented to him with so much distinction as I have stated elsewhere. From this time he continued to treat me with great kindness, and whatever his spies reported him of my often strong conversations and opinions in regard to his policy, he would say, "Oh, well, well, I know him, I know him—let him speak!"\*

Thus, then, I found myself in a very happy and independent situation, which made me soon welcome, and facilitated me every means of access into the highest circles at court at Paris and in the army. These different schools, and my long travels and arduous studies have been very useful to me in every regard in the sharp observation of mankind, as well as particularly in the adoption of the application of a *practical and true philosophy of life*, by which I find myself, in my old age, happy and contented in the narrow circle of my family, my children, and some few good and chosen friends.

Before I departed for my mission, I dined with Bernadotte, whose spirited wife had arrived a few days before, and spent a very merry day and evening with them. Bernadotte, after dinner, was speaking with Gen. Klein and me of various changes which he intended to make in his army, as he said, and was in high spirits. But curious to mention, he approached, while speaking with us, to a large looking-glass, which was upon the mantle-piece—adjusted his cravat—pulled his few hairs upon his bald forehead, and adjusted afterwards some buttons at his uniform and his pantaloons. These curious manœuvres were a second habit in him. He did so when I was at Hamburg, Hanover and Barenth with him, and he was the same in Antwerp. Vain, proud, and very passionate, he nevertheless came quickly to himself, was frank, open, a great strategist and general, and above all a strict observer of military discipline, humane and honest. He and Macdonald were the poorest marshals of France. Bernadotte was in proportion much richer than the latter, as having, like Joseph and Suchet, married the daughter of Mr. Clary, a wealthy merchant at Marseilles at a time when all three were in humble and subaltern stations.

When I returned from my mission I found a great change at Antwerp, still the head quarters of the Prince de Ponte Corvo. He looked gloomy and even dejected, and in entering his private cabinet I saw him leaning in his arm-chair, a letter in his hand. He received me with his usual kindness, with these words: "I am very sorry, sir, to announce to you that we are to be separated very soon. Bessières will arrive in eight days and take

the command of my fine army, for which I have done so much; Gen. D'Harstrel has already taken the office of major general, and in order to recompence my excellent friend and former major general, Rostolan, I have sent him as governor at Brussels, but God knows if he will stay long there; then it may cross the mind of this Corsican, who dislikes Rostolan as being my best friend, to send one of his favorites in his place, and put him again on half-pay," &c. &c.

After having talked a great while, he sprang up and said, "Come, come my friend, my wife (ma femme) will be happy to see you, let us go down." We found there some company, and I was detained to dine with them. The guests were few, and the conversation far of that of the dinner party before my departure. There reigned a certain constraint and stiffness on the part of some miserable courtiers, who saw in Bernadotte already the disgraced commander, as also on the part of the prince and his lively and polite partner. I saw clearly that their dejection and secret malcontent pierced through the grand efforts made to appear as usual.

Four days afterwards, Bessieres arrived with a brilliant retinue, and as he was commander of the cavalry of the imperial guard, he had many officers of these different corps, who had accompanied him on leave. As this marshal was in high favor at court, he aped much the abrupt and haughty manners of his master, and during the few days of Bernadotte's stay at Antwerp, I observed a great coldness between them and their friends. As many of the officers of the guard were of a haughty and arrogant character, there unhappily existed many disputes which ended in bloody duels. It was the same case with these officers of the guards and those of the navy, and Admiral Missiessi was obliged, at various occasions, to keep the numerous officers of his fleet on board to avoid further bloodshed.

This Admiral, a great courtier, invited Marshal Bessieres, the second day of his arrival, and whilst the Prince of Ponte Corvo was still at Antwerp, on board of his fine ship, and gave him a splendid dinner, whilst the table of Bernadotte was quite deserted. But *ainsi va la monde!*

\*See Knickerbocker, October, 1834, article "Secret Police of Bonaparte."

## SCIENTIFIC.

### FRENCH SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.

NOTICES BY M. ARAGO, EMBODYING THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO THE OFFICERS OF "LA BONITE."

[Translated from "L'Annuaire," for the Army and Navy Chronicle, by J. M. G.]

#### SEA OF WEEDS.

Among the phenomena of the sea, which, spite of their antiquity, may yet become the object of curious researches, I will place that of the *Herbous* or *Sea of Weeds*.

There is designated under these names, at the present day, a zone of the Atlantic ocean lying to the west of the Azores. Its mean breadth is from 35 to 40 leagues; latitudinal extent  $25^{\circ}$ , and the space occupied nearly equivalent to the surface of France. It is entirely covered with herbs, (*fucus natans*.) The Portuguese called it *Mar de Sargasso*; Oviedo, *praderias de Yerra*. In 1492, the companions of Columbus became very much alarmed; they believed themselves arrived at the utmost navigable limits of the ocean, and expected to be arrested by the weeds as their fabulous St. Barandan had formerly been by the ice of the polar regions.

In seeking for the limits of the sea of *Sargasso*, among a multitude of observations made between 1776 and 1819, which have been placed among the archives of the English admiralty, Major Rennel has ascertained that this great bank of fucus changes neither place, longitude, or latitude. Humboldt has traced this remarkable constancy of situation to the end of the fifteenth century, in discussing the observations of Columbus.

Three different explanations of the existence of the *fucus natans* in the sea of *Sargasso* have been given. First: In these latitudes and at the bottom of the ocean there are numberless rocks on which the weeds grow, but from which they are accidentally torn. Second: That the plants vegetate and become developed at the surface of the water. Third: And it is the most received opinion, the *Herbous sea* is but the recipient where the *Gulf-stream* incessantly throws the plants with which it was charged, at its issue from the Gulf Mexico.

This last hypothesis has been adopted by Rennel, although it is far from explaining how so great a portion of the floating weeds of the sea of *Sargasso*, in place of being withered, are, on the contrary, of great freshness. Indeed, English navigators never fail, in speaking of these regions, to mention the *fresh weed*, and the *weed much decayed*. Even Columbus himself, Humboldt remarks, was much struck with the mixture of *yerba muy vieja, y otra muy fresca*.

The floating fucus of the sea of *Sargasso* is always deprived of roots and fruits. If it is wished to develop them, even in the region where they are found, M. Meyer asserts they must be assimilated to fresh water grass or weeds, which are multiplied but by new branches. It will be, moreover, to explain by what artifice the waters of so great an extent of sea have so completely escaped the action of winds and currents; that many hundred years have not entirely sufficed to disperse plants found there when the vessels of Columbus traversed them for the first time.

Without doubt, it seems more natural to suppose that in proportion as the winds and currents draw the floating fucus without the ordinary limits of the *Herbous sea*, detached fucus comes to replace them at the surface. In this hypothesis the immobility of fucus would only be apparent; the sea would always appear equally covered above the region which nourished them, whilst individuals would be incessantly renewed.

What then is wanting at the present day to enlighten this curious point of philosophy? Very simple experiments, but which, notwithstanding, science requires—soundings, made on the edges and towards the centre of the sea of *Sargasso*, with the necessary length of line.

#### TEMPERATURE OF CURRENTS.

Every one is aware of the writings of Franklin, Blagden, Jonathan Williams, Humboldt, and Captain Sabine, on the *Gulf-stream*. No one doubts, at the present day, but that this stream is the equinoctial current, which, after being reflected in the Gulf of Mexico and issued by the Straits of Bahama, moves from S. W. to N. E. at a certain distance from the coast of the U. S., preserving, as a river of hot water, a portion, more or less considerable, of the temperature which it possessed between the tropics. This current divides itself into two parts; one of its branches, it is said, goes to temperate the climate of Ireland, the Orkney and Shetland islands, and Norway; the other is gradually inflected, and terminates by retracing its own path; by traversing the Atlantic from north to south—ordinarily to the west of the Azores, and sometimes at a short distance from the coasts of Spain and Portugal. After a very long circuit, its waters join the equinoctial current from whence they originally departed.

Along the coast of America, the position, breadth, and temperature of the *Gulf-stream* have been so well determined in each latitude, that one might, without charlatanism, publish a work with the title, *Thermometrical Navigation*, for the use of seamen who approach these latitudes. It is of much importance that the retrograde branch should be as well known. Its excess of temperature is almost effaced when it arrives in the parallel of Gibraltar, and it is only by aid of the means of a great number of observations we can hope to obtain any satisfactory result. The offi-

cers of "La Bonite" will greatly facilitate this research if they determine the temperature of the water *every half hour*, with the precision of tenths of a degree, from the meridian of Cadiz to that of the most western of the Canaries.

We have just spoken of a current of warm water; on the other hand our navigators will encounter a current of cold water along the coasts of Chili and Peru. This current, departing from the parallel of Chiloe, moves rapidly from south to north, and carries, even to the parallel of Cape Blanc, the cold water of the regions near the south pole. Noticed, for the first time, (as regards its temperature) by Humboldt, the current just mentioned has been studied with particular care, during the cruise of "La Coquille." Frequent observations of the temperature of the ocean, between Cape Horn and the equator, which the officers of "La Bonite" certainly will not neglect to make, will serve to perfect the knowledge, or to complete the important results already obtained by their predecessors, and particularly by Captain Du-prey.

Major Rennel has described, with great minuteness, the current which comes from the S. E. coast of Africa, along the Agullas bank. This current, according to the observations of John Davy, has a temperature 4 or 5° cent. warmer than the seas in the vicinity. This excess of temperature deserves more the attention of navigators since to it is assigned the immediate cause of the vapour, called "*the table cloth*," which is always rising and continually envelops the summit of the Table mountain when the wind is from S. E.

#### TEMPERATURE OF THE SEA AT GREAT DEPTHS.

We can little hope that a ship destined specially to convey agents to the most distant points of the globe, as is "La Bonite," will ever be stopped in her route for the purpose of making a philosophical experiment; nevertheless, as there are hours and even entire days of calm weather in every voyage, and more especially so in frequent crossings of the line, we believe the new expedition will act wisely in procuring "thermetographs" and apparatus for sounding which will permit them to sink these instruments in safety, even to the greatest depths of the ocean. It is doubted, at the present day, whether the inferior cold water of the equinoctial regions is not brought by sub-martine currents coming from the polar zones; but even the complete solution of this theoretical point would be far from depriving the observations here recommended of all interest. Who does not see, for example, that the depth at which is found the maximum cold, or, we will go farther, where is found any degree of temperature, must, in each parallel, depend in a direct manner on the total depth of the ocean, and which it is hoped may one day be deduced from the value of thermometric soundings.

#### TEMPERATURE ON SOUNDINGS.

Jonathan Williams ascertained that water is colder on shoals than in the open sea. Humboldt and John Davy confirm the discovery of the American observer. Sir H. Davy attributes this curious phenomenon, not to sub-marine currents, which, stopped in their course, would rise along the base of the bank and glance afterwards to the surface, but to radiation. By radiation, especially in clear weather, the superior strata of the ocean should certainly become much cooler; but all cooling, except in polar regions where the sea is nearly at zero of temperature, causes an augmentation in density, and a descending motion of the cooled stratum. Suppose an ocean bottomless; the strata in question fall a great distance from the surface and shoudt modify its temperature very little; but on soundings, when the same causes operate, the colder strata accumulate, and their influence may become very sensible.

Howsoever just this explanation may be, the world will feel how much the art of navigation is interested in the verification of the fact announced by Jonathan Williams, and which divers recent observations have seemed to contradict; how much meteorologists will be gratified with comparative measures of the superficial temperature of water taken at sea and above soundings; and how much they should desire to see determined by aid of the "thermetographe," the temperature of the liquid stratum which reposes immediately on the surface of soundings themselves.

#### HEIGHT OF WAVES.

The officers of "La Bonite," will probably be much surprised to be informed, that none of their predecessors have completely resolved the following questions: What is the greatest height of waves during tempests? What are their greatest transversal dimensions? And, what is their rapidity of propagation?

Ordinarily we are satisfied by estimating the height. Now, to show how much simple evaluations may be in error, and how great an influence the imagination exercises on such a subject, we will mention that navigators, equally worthy of confidence, have given as the greatest height of waves, some five, and others thirty-three metres. Therefore, science at the present day claims, not gross perceptions, but true measures, of which we shall be able to appreciate the numerical exactitude.

These measurements, we are aware, are very difficult; yet the obstacles do not appear insurmountable; and, altogether, the subject is of too great influence for one to refuse the efforts its solution demands. We do not doubt, that in reflecting thereupon, our compatriots will themselves find means to execute the operations on which we solicit their zeal. Some short observations may guide them.

Let us for a moment suppose, the waves of the ocean motionless, petrified; what would one do to measure the *real* height of one of these waves, to determine the vertical height from the crest to the hollow of a wave, if he were in a ship equally stationed, and situated in one of these hollows? An observer would gradually ascend the rigging 'till the instant when the visual horizontal line, parting from his eye, formed a tangent to the crest in question. The vertical height of the eye above the floating line of the ship, (always supposed placed in the hollow,) would be the sought height. "Eh bien!" This same observation must be essayed in the midst of all the motions and all the disorders of a storm.

On board a ship in repose, whilst an observer does not change his place, the elevation of his eye above the sea remains constant, and is easily ascertained. In a ship tossed by waves, rolling and pitching, incline the masts, first to one side, then to another. The height of each point, as that of the topmast for example, varies incessantly, and the officer there stationed, cannot know at the moment he observes, the value of its vertical co-ordinate, but by the assistance of a second person standing on deck, and whose duty it is to follow the motions of the mast. When the value of this co-ordinate is known within the third of a metre, the problem seems to us, completely resolved; especially if there has been chosen as moments of observation—periods when the ship was nearly in her natural position. Now this is precisely the case when a ship is in the hollow of the wave.

There is now to be found a means of determining whether the visual line touching the summit of a wave, is horizontal.

The crests of two contiguous waves are at the same height above the intermediate hollow. A visual horizontal line parting from the eye of the observer, when the ship is in a hollow, goes, I suppose, to touch the crest of a wave which approaches; if this line be prolonged to the opposite side, it will also touch the crest of the wave already passed. This

last condition is necessary, and is sufficient to establish the horizontality of the first visual line. Now, with the instrument known under the name of the *dip sector*, with ordinary circles furnished with an additional mirror, we may see in the same telescope, at the same time, and in the same field of view, two points of the horizon; one ahead, and the other astern. The dip sector then, will show the observer gradually ascending the rigging, at what instant his eye reaches the horizontal plane tangent to the crests of two consecutive waves. This is precisely the solution of the problem proposed.

We have supposed, desire was entertained of using all the exactitude nautical instruments permitted. The operation would be much more simple, and sometimes of sufficient accuracy, if one would bind himself to determine, even with the eye alone, to what height he might ascend the rigging without ever perceiving, (when the ship is in the hollow,) any other than the wave which approaches, or that which has passed. Under this form, the observation is suited to the capacities of every one; it might then be made during the heaviest gales, in circumstances when the use of instruments of reflection would present many difficulties; and when none other than a sailor could, perhaps, hazard himself with impunity in clinging to a mast.

The transversal dimensions of waves are easily determined, by comparing them with the side of the vessel which they move past; their quickness is measured by known means. In terminating this article, we have then, but to point out anew to the attention of the commander of "La Bonite," these two subjects of enquiry.

(*To be Continued.*)

"THEMETOGRAPHE."—Entire ignorance of the particular species of thermometer thus called, has compelled me to quote the original word. Will some of your correspondents describe it?—Translator

**THE "ISLAND OFF CAPE HORN."**—A week or two since, we copied from another journal a statement originally published in a Hamburg paper, purporting to have been furnished by a German shipmaster, who pretends to have discovered on the 25th of January last, a new island in the South sea. He describes the island as "about an English mile in length, 290 feet high, with a black reef to the eastward at the distance of 50 feet;" says he approached within four miles, found its position to be in 58 degrees 20 minutes South latitude, and 80 degrees 22 minutes West longitude, "bearing S. W. by W. & W. from Cape Horn 120 German miles," and having a "gloomy appearance." The alleged discoverer is quite surprised "that it should not have been discovered long ago, being in the regular course of vessels doubling Cape Horn;" but satisfies himself with the very philosophical conclusion, that this must have happened by reason of the "thick fogs" which prevail in that region! It is indeed a matter of some marvel, that this Dutchman should be the first navigator that ever passed along this track in clear weather! And it would be equally marvellous, if, on revisiting the spot, he should not find this newly discovered "Christian Island" so completely enveloped in fog as to be utterly invisible; for, ere this, it has probably resolved itself into that deceptive element, being nothing more or less, in our humble opinion, than a thumping great lump of ice. It was formerly supposed that there was little or no floating ice, in large masses, in the parallel of latitude above mentioned, or in that vicinity: but this notion has since been exploded. A ship, recently arrived at New London, fell in with many large icebergs in May last, near the latitude of 56° South; some of which were estimated to be from four to five miles square, and 300 to 500 feet high, and we dare say presented full as "gloomy" an appearance as the celebrated "Christian Island" of Mynheer Von Phogborer.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

## CONTROVERSIAL.

### MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Governor of the State of Tennessee has caused to be published in the Nashville papers the following letter from Gen. Gaines:

HEAD QUARERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,  
*Camp Sabine, August 28, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to receive by the last mail your Excellency's letter of the 8th of this month, advising me of the suspension, by the President of the United States, of the movement of the regiment of mounted gunmen, which you did me the favor a few days previously to notify me were about to assemble at Jackson preparatory to their march to this frontier.

I deeply regret the trouble and disappointment to the brave and patriotic volunteers, and more especially the embarrassment to yourself individually, which my requisition has occasioned.

However much I may have erred in the hope and opinion which I entertained and expressed in my letters of the 28th of April and 10th of May last, that this frontier was no longer in danger of being attacked or again menaced by a formidable savage foe, I have the satisfaction to find that no great evil or injury to the service has as yet resulted from the error—an error into which the wisest and best of our statesmen appear to have fallen—and from the same causes which had operated upon my mind and misled me, namely, the apparent prospect of a speedy termination of the war between the Mexicans and Texans. I cannot, however, admit that I have erred in requesting of your Excellency the regiment of mounted gunmen in question.

I have, during the last and present month, been strongly impressed with the belief that the whole of this frontier would be involved in an Indian war as soon as the threatened hostilities between our blood-thirsty neighbors of the West should be removed.

When I learned from the Secretary of War that the President of the United States approved of my views, reported to him in March and April last, to assemble upon this frontier an effective force of mounted men, equal to that of either of the belligerents—a force that would enable me to speak both in a language they could not fail to hear and to heed; and when at the same time I found myself expressly instructed by a letter from the Department of War, dated May 4, 1836—(of which a copy is annexed; No. 1)—that the President will sanction the employment of whatever force may be necessary to protect the Western frontier of the United States from hostile incursions; and that the Department of War had addressed the Governors of the States Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama, requesting them to call into the service such militia force as I may find necessary in carrying into effect the instructions heretofore given to me, adding, "the theatre of operations is so distant from the seat of Government that much must be trusted to your discretion!" "The two great objects you have to attain are, first, the protection of the frontiers, and secondly, as strict a performance of the neutral duties of the United States as the great object of self-defence will permit;" and when to this is added the Secretary's letter to you of the same date, of which the following is an extract: "I am instructed by the President to request of your Excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which have been or may be required by General Gaines," there can be no ground to doubt that I was fully authorized to request of you the regiment in question.

That from 4,000 to 10,000 Indian warriors will be employed against the inhabitants of the disputed territory, as soon as the theatre of the war between Mexico and Texas is extended to the left branch of the Brazos, I have no doubt; unless, indeed, the prospect of our having on this frontier sufficient mounted

force to repel the invasion of the disputed territory, and afford to the defenceless inhabitants that protection which we have promised to afford them.

I am more than willing to risk myself with 1,600 men for the protection of a thinly settled frontier of 400 miles in extent; but with full authority from the Department of War to call for whatever force I may deem necessary and proper for the purpose, I am not willing to have less force than I have called; for, without a force of 7,000 men, held ready for action upon this frontier, the Indians can in one month destroy nine-tenths of the inhabitants within the disputed territory, with a great part of the adjacent settlements, including those upon the Red river from Alexandria to Fort Towson, embracing a large portion of the original inhabitants when ceded to the United States, with the finest cotton growing section of the United States, whose annual crop has already amounted to millions of dollars.

If it be true that the Indians have determined to commence hostilities as soon as the Mexicans approach the settlements east of the Brassos, (and that this is their settled plan I have not a doubt,) then it must be evident that we cannot obtain from Tennessee or from any of the central or western States, sufficient force to prevent the apprehended depredations, as they may be to a great extent perpetrated whilst the requisitions for force are on the route to the States authorized to furnish it. With this impression, I cannot but consider our promise of protection to this frontier wholly unsubstantial, and calculated to excite hopes and expectations which we shall not have the sure means of fulfilling. I cannot be willingly instrumental in producing on this border scenes such as have occurred in East Florida—a frontier ravaged and desolated before troops for its protection have been marched or authorized to march from their homes.

In my letter to the Secretary of War of the 7th of June, acknowledging the receipt of his letters of the 25th of April and 4th of May, I concluded as follows: "Although I have upon the whole of this frontier about 1,600 regular troops, mostly infantry, yet it will be recollected that this force has to guard an extent of 400 miles of frontier, unsupported by any other than very sparse settlements; and that the chivalry of Mexico may be expected soon to fly to the rescue of their President, and reinstate his red allies, and inspire them with a spirit of revenge against their white neighbors recently screened from their barbarism. Under those impressions I have deemed it proper to request Governor Cannon to authorize the brigade of Tennessee volunteers, enrolled under his proclamation of the 28th of April last, to calculate on the probability of another call at this place, and that, should I have occasion for volunteers, as I apprehend I shall, those enrolled shall have a preference to all others." In answer to which I received, on the 3d instant, a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 11th of July, (of which I annex a copy, No. 2,) in which you will perceive no expression disapproving my purpose to call for a brigade of Tennessee volunteers. The Secretary, however, expressly authorizes me to call upon the Executives of Missouri and Arkansas for one thousand men each. But this authority did not reach me until the 3d of this month, when I had reason to believe the regiment of mounted gunmen, requested of you, had been raised, and would be here before I could have suspended their movement, if indeed I had deemed it proper so to do. This, however, did not appear to me proper; on the contrary, I deemed it necessary to request of the Governors of Missouri and Arkansas the two thousand men authorized as additional force, for reasons set forth in my letter to Gen. Arbuckle, (of which I annex a copy No. 3.) Of these measures the War Department has been regularly advised.

Some of our fashionable party leaders, editors and others, seem very much shocked at my preparatory measures to cross a little muddy branch of the Sabine

Bay, (which branch some are pleased to call the Sabine, whilst others of more literary pretensions call it the Rubicon,) to hold the savages in check, merely because some few white men have been killed by them, and some women and children, the wives of the slain, have been taken prisoners and carried off to the bosom of the wilderness!

In reply to such silly effusions of the selfish slaves of party, I need only remark that in deciding upon the course of measures proper for me to pursue, in reference to the outrages committed by the Indians, near me, I think it my duty to consider the poorest frontier family menaced with the scalping knife as entitled to the same attention, and the same vigilant measures of protection, as the most fashionable of our interior citizens. If I were capable of making an vicious distinction in such a case, between the rich and the poor, the lordly politician and the humble pioneer, and of taking more or less care of the one than of the other, I should thereby prove myself to be wholly unworthy of the trust reposed in me.

But I am exultingly reminded by some, that the people killed, and those menaced by the Indians, are not citizens of the United States. I reply that most of them are citizens of the United States; and that whenever the national boundary line is established in the manner provided for by treaty, many, if not all of those who find themselves left upon the Mexican side of the line will return to our own beloved country.—But until then we must protect them from savage massacre.

Since I sat down to write this letter an express has arrived, with a positive declaration that he had seen and conversed with a Mexican officer at an Indian village, forty miles to the northwest of Nacogdoches, who was understood by the Indians to be engaged in setting on foot an expedition against Nacogdoches.—This I believe to be true, because it is in accordance with the previous statements of several persons who are entitled to credit.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,  
EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Major General Commanding.

His Exc'y. N. CANNON,  
Gov. of Tennessee, Nashville.

**INDIAN TREATY.**—The Philadelphia Herald states that Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq. Major Whiting, of the United States army, and J. W. Edmonds, Esq. were, on the 17th instant, holding a treaty at Mackinaw, with the Chippewas and Ottawas Indians, for the purchase of the tract of country lying between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and North Grand river; and also, all the lands lying north of these lakes and west of the straits of St. Mary. The price to be paid is two millions.

A correspondent of the Albany Argus states that Mr. Schoolcraft prohibited the selling of whiskey to the Indians; in consequence there are no such disgraceful scenes of riot and blood-shed as are usual where so many Indians (4,000) are assembled, and where traders are allowed to sell them "fire water." This is highly commendable in Mr. S., and we hope the example will be followed by others in like situations.

Gov. Dodge has been appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioner to treat with the Menominee, Winnebago, Fox and Sac Indians. He is now at Green Bay for that purpose.

**VALUE OF A DOG.**—The ship Michigan arrived at New York from Liverpool, when off Tuscar, on the 15th ult. would have run into an English brig, but for the barking of a dog, (the other hands being asleep,) which no doubt preserved their lives.

*From the New York Express.*

**THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION**—An interesting article on this subject occupies a portion of the *Express* of to-day—an article evidently from an intelligent pen. The writer is mistaken in one part. The *Macedonian* is a 36 gun frigate, with about three hundred and fifty men.

#### THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

*One Frigate, one Ship, two Brigs, and a Schooner.*

Measures have been taken, and means are being employed for preparing, equipping, and sending this squadron to sea, at the earliest moment practicable.

In the way of voyages of discovery, and scientific exploring expeditions, or of surveying, or exploring beyond the limits of territorial jurisdiction, the United States, in her national character, has done but little, indeed, we believe, nothing.

This is about to be the Government's first step towards the lending of her resources to the furtherance of general science. We hope the result will prove as useful to science and the world, as the undertaking is honorable to the nation.

This expedition should, and no doubt will, bring into requisition the services of the most distinguished men of science in the country; the principal fields into which laborers will be called, are those which include Geography, the several branches of Natural Science, and Astronomy; under the last, will be comprised observations on the tribes in the Pacific; (of these, very little is known from actual observation,) experiments on the needle, together with well constructed observations on all magnetic, as well as electrical phenomena, which chance or opportunity may throw in their way. The meteorological department will afford many interesting facts, and should be well filled. In this department, every vessel that goes to sea, has it in her power to contribute largely, with a better system and at a trifling cost, they could assist us effectually in it as any vessels can of the exploring squadron. But unfortunately for science, its friends and connoisseurs, very little attention is generally paid in the United States vessels of war, to such things. On board of them, observations upon the wind and weather, the height of the barometer, the temperature of the air and water, and the like, are conducted in a very loose way, and noted down in a very desultory manner; furthermore, they are locked up in that ponderous volume of nonsense, the "Big Book," whence the trouble and labor of extracting, seals them up forever.

We have seen it announced in the public prints, that Capt. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, has been assigned to the command of the expedition; and that Mr. Reynolds, had received the appointment of corresponding secretary to the same; but of the individuals who are to compose the corps scientific, we have not heard or seen, a word in mention of them. Without pretending to know more than may be inferred from conjecture, we suppose that this corps will be made up in part from the Navy, and in part by selections made from among the most talented of the body scientific of the country. The latter part of the conjecture is drawn from the fact, that very few navy officers (Doctors excepted) have the advantages of a collegiate education. Midshipmen, in most cases, when they enter the service, are too young to have gone through a regular course of studies, and have graduated. And after a midshipman once tastes salt water, so few and limited are his facilities for study, so great are the obstacles, and so numerous are the obstructions and impediments thrown in his way, that, great indeed must be his industry, and constant and close his application and perseverance, if he can overcome all the drawbacks to study, which one has to bear up against, in the steerage of a man-of-war; and if, with all these odds against him, he can at last

attain to the honorable distinction of a self taught man of science or of letters, he should be rewarded. Some have risen thus honorably—they ought to be encouraged by every fair means, not only in the way of reward to themselves, but in the way of encouragement to others, who having the will, and the stimulant of success in others, and of example, to carry them through.

Without intending to undervalue, or to depreciate the scientific acquirements of the officers of the Navy, we suppose that there are very few if any, who would be willing to accompany the expedition, in charge of the several departments of Natural Science. The Natural Sciences form no part of the qualifications of the Navy officer, they are by no means intimately connected with his official duties, neither is a knowledge of them essential either to the theory or the practice of his profession; hence the Navy affords but few amateurs, and no connoisseurs in this department.

The expedition will, of course be provided with an Hydrographer, whose province it will be to construct charts of the seas explored, and of the newly discovered islands, and to survey and take plans of harbors, reefs, rocks, shoals, and the like; he will be dependent upon the other officers of the squadron for assistance in his undertakings; without the aid, and hearty co-operation of these he could not do anything in the way of surveying, sounding, and the like. The same officer might also act as Astronomer, who also must be dependent upon, and be assisted by, his brother officers in making observations and the like; and from the number of assistants necessary, we would also recommend that, besides the duties of Astronomer and Hydrographer, the same officer be charged with the Meteorological department, with making observations and experiments on the needle, and with commencing a series of experiments, with the view of determining hereafter the position of isothermal lines, and of ascertaining, in different latitudes, the distance of a uniform temperature from the surface. Under these several heads, many experiments would be required. A set of Meteorological observations should be carefully and regularly kept on board of every vessel of the squadron; in ordinary cases one set of observations for every watch, (i. e. once in four hours) would do, and of these the lieutenant of the watch should take charge. Our Navy can boast of officers who are in every respect competent to direct and supervise these several duties. For honorable employments, and important services upon their own element, we hold, that preference, other things being equal, should always be given to Navy officers; therefore we hope that the Hydrographical department and the like, will be filled from the Navy; and in the situation, we sincerely trust that those charged with it, will throw aside every thing like partiality and prejudice, and that their only inquiry will be "what officer is the most fit?"

With the scientific departments, liberal, nay more, handsome emoluments should be connected; such emoluments as will induce the first talents of the country to engage in the expedition. No person should be received in this corps unless his character, as a man of science, be known and well established; and here we take the liberty of suggesting to the proper authorities the propriety of commencing at an early day to organize this corps; too much judgment and diligence cannot be employed in the selection of it.

But to return where we commenced, "one frigate, one ship, two brigs, and a schooner." We hope that the power which controls the style and manner and orders the character of the expedition, will, by the selection, show a greater regard for the aptitude and fitness of the personnel, than has been had for the *materiel* of the expedition. It is to be headed by the *Macedonian*, forty-four gun frigate, that carries a great draft of water, and a crew of 500 men. Excess

of capacity in either of these two qualities is by no means to be desired in a vessel for such service. The vessels found most efficient on voyages of discovery, and most approved of by other nations, are vessels of light draft and small consumption; the former quality adds to the efficiency and security of a vessel, because by not drawing much water she can run near into the shore, and cruise in shoaler water. Moreover, a small vessel is more *wieldy* than a large one, and less liable to run on hidden dangers; and by the latter quality, a small vessel is better suited than a large one, because having a small crew, she can be more readily supplied with the necessities of life; a sloop of war, too, can carry more provisions in proportion to her crew than a frigate can in proportion to hers. Another recommendation in favor of a small vessel is, that in case she should strike, or run on shore, she may be got off with little or no injury. A frigate in such a situation, would be more liable to be lost by the pressure of her own weight, or by the unwieldiness of her frame. Suppose the Macedonian were to be cast away on some of the dangers which beset the fishing ground of the whalers, the expedition would be crippled, if not brought to a close, because her crew of 500 men, when put on board the other vessels of the squadron, would not only make them unhealthy by crowding them, but would curtail the operations of the squadron by the quantity of provisions consumed, thus making necessary frequent returns to port for fresh supplies. This might not be practicable; then it would become necessary for the squadron, or a part of it, to return, in order to bring the frigate's crew to the United States.

For the Macedonian, with her draft of 23 or 24 feet of water, and her crew of 500 men, substitute a sloop of war as the flag ship, with a draft of only 14 or 15 feet, and a crew of 180 men. Her liabilities to ship-wreck are lessened, and in the event of her going ashore, there is more probability of getting her off; but in case she wreck, the other vessels would not be much crowded with her crew, and the expedition might continue its operations until relief could be obtained from some convenient quarter.

In our judgment, a sloop of war is the proper vessel for heading this expedition; she would prove not only more economical, but would be found equally commodious, and more efficient than a frigate.

We do not understand the reasons, or the cause which have induced the Secretary of the Navy, or the controlling power, wheresoever it lie, to place the Macedonian upon such service. Neither are we acquainted with the motives which led Captain Jones (for we have no doubt but that it was optional with him to have either a frigate or a sloop) to prefer the former to the latter. We suspect that Capt. Jones suffered something like pride of command to operate with him in this matter. A squadron headed by a first rate frigate is a very respectable command, and we are told that Capt. Jones has never had the command of a frigate or of a squadron. We fear he has suffered love of command to overrule his better judgment—else, whence this preference? While we admit that this is all conjecture on our part, and that we may be doing Capt. Jones an injustice, (which we would not do,) we assert that appearances justify the conclusion, and bear us out in the belief, that nothing but pride of place could have induced him to go on a voyage of exploration with a frigate, where his cruising ground will be seas of which little is known, save that they abound in dangers, and are specked with hundreds of unknown strands, reefs, rocks, and shoals. Palpably and clearly, a sloop of war is better calculated than a frigate for such service.

#### PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

*Nearly and accurately executed at the Chronicle office.*

WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY,..... OCTOBER 6, 1836.

 All persons indebted for subscription to the Army and Navy Chronicle, or the Military and Naval Magazine, are requested to make an immediate remittance.

The President of the United States returned to Washington on Saturday morning last, from his visit to Tennessee.

NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD.—A Board of Naval surgeons will be convened at the City of Washington, on the 1st day of November next, for the examination of such assistant surgeons as have served two years on board a public vessel at sea, and whose commissions bear date prior to January, 1833. The Board will consist of Dr. Thomas Harris, as President, and Surgeons W. Turk, S. Jackson, T. Williamson, and M. Morgan, as members.

Gov. Cass resigned his commission as Secretary of War on Tuesday last, and left Washington the same day for New York. He will embark with his family in the new packet ship Quebec, to sail on the 10th inst. for London. C. E. Anderson, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of Legation.

The Hon. B. F. Butler, Attorney General, is expected to arrive in a few days, and will perform the duties of acting Secretary of War for the remainder of the term.

In the Chronicle of August 11th, will be found Col. Foster's official account of an action with the Seminole Indians on the 27th April.

The following letter from Col. Chisolm to Lt. Col. Foster, (a copy of which we have lately received) is deserving of a record, as paying no more than a just compliment to a portion of the officers and soldiers of the regular army.

PENSACOLA, May 10th, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—In consequence of severe indisposition at the time of my departure from Tampa Bay, I omitted to tender you a copy of my official report of the encounter with the Indians at Clo-no-to-sas-sa, and regret that I am yet unable to do so, as it was left in the possession of the Adjutant of the regiment, whose arrival however I anticipate at Mobile in a few days, when I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity of forwarding it to you. I also deem it to have been my duty to have given you a certificate, that your horse was shot under you during the battle, which I will forward with a copy of my report.

Permit me again sir to reiterate my warm acknowledgments for the distinguished services rendered by yourself and those under your command during the engagement of the 27th ultimo. Accept, sir, my warm wishes for your health and prosperity.

I am, sir, with sentiments of the highest esteem,  
Your obedient servant,

WM. CHISOLM.

Colonel Alabama Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. WM. S. FOSTER.

The British frigate Belvidera came up and anchored off the battery at New York on Saturday, saluting the city as she dropped her anchor. There being no officers nor soldiers at the fort, the salute was not returned before Monday. At noon, two companies of the New York State Artillery, with their field pieces, returned the compliment.

The Belvidera, it was expected would leave New York this day for Barbadoes.

A schooner of 120 tons, intended for the exploring expedition, has been launched at New York.

#### ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Sept. 30—Capt. C. Mellon, 2d Art'y.	Fuller's.
Col. J. Bankhead, 3d Art'y.	Gadsby's.
Oct. 1—Lt. T. P. Ridgely, 2d Art'y.	Fuller's.
Asst. Sur. G. R. Clarke,	Georgetown
Lt. J. W. Harris, 3d. Art'y.	Fuller's.
4—Lt. C. Graham, do.	Fuller's.

#### LETTERS ADVERTISED.

*Washington, 1st October, 1836.*

**ARMY.**—Dr. G. R. Clarke, 5, Capt. A. Canfield, 2, Major T. T. Fauntleroy, Lieut. J. W. Harris, Lieut. F. A. Lewis, Capt. R. P. Parrott, Capt. S. Ringgold.

**NAVY.**—Mid. S. F. Blunt, Lieut. J. Graham.

**MARINE CORPS.**—Capt. James Edelen.

**REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.**—Lieut. P. Gatewood.

*NORFOLK, 1st October, 1836.*

**NAVY.**—Doctors L. B. Hunter, J. C. Mercer.

Purser A. J. Watson.

Lieutenants Jas. Williams, W. B. Lyne, F. Buchanan, L. N. Carter, F. N. Armistead, H. Worthington. Midshipmen R. Forrest, A. Griffith, H. Gansevoort, J. L. Heap, A. H. Woodhull, R. M. Laird, Wm. Watters, F. A. Walker, John Davidson, 2, S. M. Latimer, Wm. Webb, Stephen Gordon, J. L. Dubois, Robert Wilkinson, Alexander Dearing, Charles Medirmott, John Lemmon 2.

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

##### FROM FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 24th ultimo states, that "the Tennessee volunteers, two thousand and upwards in number, under the command of Gen. Armstrong, (who is accompanied by Col. William Wyatt, of Florida, as a member of his staff,) took up the line of march for the seat of war," on the 19th ult. in fine spirits, and, also, that General Jesup, who has command of a body of friendly Creeks, was on his way to the Seminole country with his command, in steamboats, from the Apalachicola, and was expected to reach the seat of war in time to co-operate with the troops that were proceeding by land. The same paper contains information of the death of Major Washington, of the Tennessee volunteers.

The following are extracts from a letter received by the editor of the Savannah Georgian, from his correspondent in Florida, dated

"ST. JOHN'S RIVER, (E. F.)  
September 18, 1836."

"SIR: Six hundred of the Tennessee Volunteers have reached Newnansville; the others are on their way. They are accompanied by Gov. Call, who writes that he will rid the country entirely of this daring, wily foe, or leave his bones and blood to mingle with those of the heroic Dade and gallant Izard, in fattening the soil of the Seminole.

"The command of all the regulars is given to the gallant Major Pierce, who has already given an earnest what may be expected of him, entrusted with this command.

"All the regulars fit for duty are to march against the enemy, leaving the volunteers on the east side of the St. John's to protect their families and homes.—The season of the year, the officers, the troops, all seem auspicious for the opening of the new campaign. The recent skirmishes of a fearless few have proved the enemy not invincible, if daring. To the movements of the Governor and the Tennessee volunteers all eyes are now turned. Alas! if that hope prove a broken reed.

Yours, &c."

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 18th, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to enclose copies of my last letters to General Jesup and Commodore Dallas, which will explain to you fully my plans for conducting the war against the Seminole Indians. Since the date of those letters, I have had a personal interview with General Jesup, in which, with great magnanimity, he declines the command of the army in Florida, and proposes to serve under my authority as a volunteer. It is gratifying to me to know that the country will have the benefit of his talents and experience, even though he declines the nominal command of the army. He will be in Florida by the 25th inst. with the forces under his command. I shall march to-morrow at the head of the Tennessee, and a small number of the Florida volunteers, and hope to meet the enemy before the first of October.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. K. CALL,

*Commanding the Army in Florida.*

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,  
*Secretary of War.*

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Washington, from an officer of the Tennessee Volunteers, dated

"TALLAHASSEE, September 18, 1836.

"On to-morrow morning we take up the line of march for the Wythlacochee. Our brigade is 1,400 strong, under the command of General Robert Armstrong of Nashville. There will be about 1,000 Floridians and 800 regulars, with 2 or 300 Indians in co-operation with us. We have great ambition and high hopes of putting an end to the war."

A letter from Fort Mitchell, Alabama, dated 22d of September, to a gentleman of Baltimore, states that the Creek warriors under Col. Lane, with Capt. Brown of the army, as Lieut. Colonel, and Lieut. Morris, as Major, with two companies of the fourth artillery, started for Florida on the 20th. They took steamboats from 12 miles below Fort Mitchell for Apalachicola Bay, and thence probably to Tampa Bay.

The U. S. Cutter *Dexter*, Capt. Rudolph, arrived here on Wednesday last from Indian Key, via Key West. Capt. R. brings nothing new. Some apprehension of Indian hostilities is still felt at Indian Key, although it seems to be now certain that the number of hostile Indians in that neighborhood has been greatly overrated. Capt. Rudolph fixes the number at from one to two hundred.—*Pensacola Gazette, Sept. 24.*

A "DOWN EAST" BOY.—A few days since, a youth belonging "down east" called at the rendezvous in Ann street, where seamen are shipping for the exploring expedition, and made known his desire to ship for the cruise. He had been to sea only a few coasting voyages, and demurred to shipping as an able seaman, or even as an ordinary seaman, and it was finally decided that he should be ranked among the boys of the first class. On subsequently examining him for the purpose of recording a description of his person, &c. it was ascertained that he was twenty years of age, six feet three inches and a half high, and well proportioned.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

*From the London New Monthly Magazine.*

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF LUNDY'S LANE.

The sun had just passed his meridional altitude, and was blazing in his full glory in one of those clear cerulean skies which I have never seen equalled except in some other portions of the North American continent. The native forests, which bounded on two sides the farm of Lundy's Lane, lay lonely and motionless; and save for the noise caused by the rapid motion of the wings of some beautiful little humming birds, flitting occasionally from flower to flower, in the foliage of the majestic and blossoming tulip tree, or the hum of the laborious bee among the sweet buds and blossoms of the sugar maple—all was lifeless and still as the grave. The roar of the "mighty Niagara" disturbed not the repose of the mid-day lassitude that seemed every where to reign, for its thunders came softened and subdued through the thick foliage of the forest; and, although scarcely a mile distant from the Canadian shores of this mighty cataract, had it not been for the immense column of spray, white as the light mists of a summer's morning, rolling upwards to a vast height, and then forming into a stream of fantastic clouds, impelled by a gentle current of upper air, a stranger would never have supposed himself within one short mile of this unparalleled and tremendous fall of water.

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The sun had not yet descended behind the gentle summit of Lundy's farm. The cattle had not yet returned to their evening pasture, nor the wild bee to its hive in the lightning-scathed pine tree; but the green pasture was occupied by armed warriors, and the faint hum of the insect creation was drowned in the shrill tones of the fife, and the louder rattle of the battle-drum. They were the valiant troops of my own sovereign, arrayed in that enchanting scarlet and white, and the dear white and blue cross of Saint George flaunted proudly in each silken banner; and there were gay banners borne aloft, with the emblazoned names of many a strong hold in secured Spain, where their gallant supporters had hardly earned their crowns of laurel, when they lent their proud names to adorn the living page of history.

The noise of the loud Niagara was lost amidst the incessant rattling of musketry, and the frequent thunders of a battery of cannon which crowned the gentle eminence already mentioned; and the silvery column of spray was obscured in the dense sulphurous vapor which the awakening evening breeze rolled onward through the western woods.

As yet no living enemy had appeared, and the fury of the assailants seemed to be wreaked on an unoffending and defenceless grove of oaks which lay northward from the centre of the farm. But ere long more formidable foes came; for there issued from that oaken grove two compact columns of armed men, arrayed in dark blue uniforms, with many a gaily striped and star-spangled banner fluttering in the breeze; and notwithstanding the murderous and successive volleys of grape and musketry poured in amongst them by the British troops, these new-comers, and they were Americans, boldly rushed forward to the very centre of their position. Long, doubtful, and bloody was the struggle! The sun sank red and fiery through the smoke of the battle-guns; and when the last faint rays of the evening twilight mellowed the splendour of the golden west, still the battle raged, and various were the successes and hopes of the contending combatants. Victory never hovered more doubtfully over a well-fought field; both armies claimed her, but in fairness she belonged to neither. It might with much propriety be termed, what it really was, a drawn battle!

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It was now the lone hour of midnight, and the scene had again changed; the pale moon hung her silvery crescent far over the eastern wilderness;

while, ever and anon, her gentle face was veiled behind the fleecy clouds, which were wafted along by the freshened night breeze across the blue vault of heaven, as if it were too painful a sight for her to behold the carnage that bestrewed the battle-field of Lundy's Lane. The loud bellowing of cannon, and the sharper rattling of musketry were heard no more. Lundy's farm was no longer the scene of hurried movements, rapid advances, desperate charges, and quick retreats; for the contending armies were nowhere to be seen. The affrighted herds had never returned to their wonted pasture, but both glade and upland were plentifully tenanted with the wounded, the dying, and the dead. There was also a profusion of broken and useless arms along the skirts of the forest, and in the direction of the summit of the open plain, where a few field pieces had been planted, and which still remained on the ground. Some of them were, however, disabled, some turned, and as it were, pointing in the direction of those who had deserted them; while others remained shotted, and ready to pour forth destruction upon whoever might approach them; but the lately contending parties were gone. It seemed as if both armies, equally weary of the conflict, had simultaneously retreated, the Americans across the Chippewa river, and the British to their encampment on Queenston Heights. The night wind moaned mournfully through the torn foliage of the forest, and mingled with its murmurings were heard the groans and supplications of the wounded and the dying: the roar of the mighty cataract, was heard more distinctly, as if in mockery of those whose parched lips would soon be livid in death, but who could yet hear its loud rumbling, and gladly would have given all that in this world they ever possessed, for one single draught of its pure but unpitying waters! Happy were they who heard it not; their sufferings were over; but many, very many there were, that must welter in their gore until after the morning sun should have tinged the tall pine trees with splendor and beauty.

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The morning came, and the sun arose in unclouded glory, as if to exhibit more fully the destruction which had been wrought during the preceding night. Lundy's farm was one scene of desolation and death! The ripening crop which had gladdened the husbandman's heart, for they promised a rich harvest, were entirely swept away. The fences were all thrown down and levelled with the ground, and the farm buildings were perforated with a thousand bullets. The farmhouse was again occupied, not with the affrighted family, for they had not yet ventured to return, but with the advanced guard of the British army, come, not to slaughter, but to save; they had returned to administer relief to the wounded, and to dig graves for the fallen brave. Never is the British soldier's generosity more conspicuous than after a hard fought battle; for it is then he treats his vanquished foe as he would an unfortunate friend, sharing alike with each those kind offices and attentions which situation and circumstances admit of; and that was a day to tax his best feelings, for there was no lack of objects to claim his sympathy and aid. On no part of the field of battle did death appear to have been measured out so prodigally as in that portion of the woods on which the British cannon were, at the first onset, observed to play; for it was through this grove that the Americans advanced to the attack, and after repeated charges valorously made on the British lines, even to and past the cannons' mouth, as repeatedly fell back on this fated ground, charged, in turn, by our own troops into the dark bosom of the forest. Here, at the head of the pursuing party, fell, mortally wounded, the young and gallant Moorsom. Brief, but brilliant was his path to glory; the bloom of youth had but barely ripened into manhood when this last of his many battles ended his mortal career. Near him lay stretched in death the commandant of a brave brigade

of Americans, who, like a trusty soldier, had been the last to retreat before the advancing foe. They sleep in the same grave which was dug for them at the foot of a tall acacia tree, which, though wounded and rent by many a cannon ball on that fatal night, will survive for yet unnumbered years, and annually give forth its fragrant and grateful blossoms as a tribute in memory of the virtue of those who slumber in peace beneath its silent shade.

**TO THE MEMORY OF A DEAR AND EARLY FRIEND,  
LIEUTENANT MOORSOM.**

Sleep ! though they who most adored thee  
May not slumber by thy side—  
Sleep ! Acacia flowers wave o'er thee,  
In full summer's blooming pride.

Though thy winding sheet was gory,  
And untroubled was thy grave ;  
Such a robe's the soldier's glory,  
Such should sepulchre the brave !

When unnumbered foes beset thee—  
Thou nor quail'd, nor thought of flight ;  
When the fated death-ball met thee,  
Thou wast foremost in the fight.

Though no marble doth encumber  
The lone spot where thou dost rest ;  
Fame shall not forget to number  
*Thee* among her bravest—best !

Kindred friends shall oft be telling  
Of the feats achieved by thee ;  
While each bosom, fondly swelling,  
Sorrows o'er thy memory.

Though long years thou hast been sleeping,  
In thy lone grave, cold and chill—  
There are eyes yet red with weeping !  
Bosoms that adore thee still !

J. B. B.

**A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.**—An old black man, dressed in the uniform of an officer of the Revolution, with laced coat, cocked hat, &c., arrived in the city last week from Rhode Island, with a view of finding his brother, who, he said, was in New York, and whom he was desirous of seeing once more before he died. The old man stated himself to be 83 years old, that he had held the rank of Captain in Colonel Green's regiment, which was entirely composed of black men, had participated in some trying scenes, and now received a pension of \$120 a year. The old man was unsuccessful in the object of his pursuit, his brother having probably passed to that land of spirits which he himself seems to be upon the verge of entering, he being very feeble, and supported by what is oftentimes the accompaniment of very old age, a pair of crutches. There are but few of those who actually participated in the blood and strife of the revolutionary battle field left. They should be viewed, as they are, with feelings of sacred interest, and afforded every attention which can smooth the aged pillow, and exhibit the gratitude of those who are enjoying the advantages and blessings which their blood and labor so nobly won.—*New York Times.*

We are informed that Messrs. Lewis and Coleman, of this city, will, in a few days, publish a history of the Seminole war, in Florida, written by a staff officer. It is said to be an exposition of the transactions which have tended to produce the rupture with the Indians, and will probably create much excitement in the community, as it deeply affects the characters of several individuals of high standing in the territory. In the present state of the public mind in relation to the war in Florida, there is reason to believe that such a work will be anxiously sought after.—*Baltimore American.*

*From the New York Mirror.*

**ORIGINAL HISTORICAL FACTS.**

**REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE WAR.**—There is no truth more solemn than that which is found in the maxim, "that history does not revise her record until error, prejudice and falsehood have had their run." It is painful to think of the fact, that but few get justice done them at any time. Some are over-rated, some are under-rated, and not a few entirely neglected.—We are happy to hear that a society is about being formed in this city to collect the minute history of the revolutionary and the last war, and to give it to the public for digestion and reflection, in doing honor to the enlightened and the brave. A thousand little gems are scattered through our history, which, if strung together, or properly set with taste, would throw a lustre over the genius of the country hitherto unknown. Among these we will mention a brilliant affair achieved by a few spirited young men, on the night of the 27th of November, 1812, opposite Black rock. The details of this exploit have never been given by those who have pretended to write the history of the war of 1812. In all probability this neglect arose from the cloud that rested, and still rests, over Gen. Smythe's fame, who at that time commanded that department of our northern army; but the fact is certain that a small band of sailors and soldiers did, at the hour of midnight, make a decent upon the enemy's strong hold, take their commanding officer prisoner, spike their guns, and burn their barracks. There were twelve naval officers in this exploit: nine of whom were killed or wounded that night, and but few of them remain to demand justice from their countrymen, who are always willing to render it, when convinced that the meritorious have been neglected by accident or overlooked by design.

On the morning of the 27th of November, 1812, instructions were given by Gen. Smythe to the several naval officers embraced in the expedition, to select a certain number of batteaux, and to muffle the oars, &c. preparatory to an attack upon the enemy's frontier, opposite Black Rock. The orders were no sooner communicated, than they were promptly obeyed to the letter. It is impossible to depict the anxious faces, and the unusual bustle of preparation that day. At about half past 11 at night, directions were issued for all hands to assemble in an old shed, a fragile superstructure, which stood on the margin of the creek, and near its confluence with the lake. On hearing the summons, all immediately repaired to the place appointed, where they beheld Gen. Smythe, the most prominent personage in the assembly, he having taken an elevated position. He was surrounded by about one hundred and fifty officers and men. The General, with great gravity of countenance, blended with an unusual impressiveness of manner, exhorted all to do their duty—pourtrayed in glowing colors the dangers and difficulties to be encountered—the extreme urgency of instant action, and the glory that would follow. The naval commander then addressed a few brief words of encouragement to the officers designated to command the boats, as well as to their respective crews. The meeting terminated. Every one repaired with alacrity to his station. Never did men seem more eager to engage the enemy, notwithstanding their aversion to the element they had to pass to reach their foe.—When the word was passed, "all ready," the boats proceeded in regular succession, about a mile and a half along shore, so as to weather the southern extremity of the island, and gain, at the same time, sufficient way to counteract the effect of the current, in reaching the intended point of attack. It was a lovely night, not a cloud perceptible in the firmament, but so intensely cold that cloaks were by no means uncomfortable, notwithstanding the additional hamper of pistols, muskets and boarding pikes. There was not a ripple to be seen on the water, and every thing

around was as placid and serene as the surface on which they moved. When the party had gained the starting point, the boats gradually edged away just stemming the stream.

The moment they had reached the middle of the lake, the moon, which was majestically waning in the west, either disclosed to the enemy shadows playing in her beams, or the progressive sound of the dipping oar alarmed their fears. The nearest sentinel called out, "Who goes there?" No reply was given. But the order was, "Silence, silence! reserve your fire and pull away." The strokes were now renewed with double energy; another instant, and the question of "who goes there," was repeated along the whole line of outposts, followed by a brisk running fire. The drums commenced beating, and a martial force stood ready to encounter their assailants the moment they touched the British shore. All bands sprang simultaneously into the water, giving at the same time, three cheers, pouring a volley of musketry upon the enemy, which was followed by a rush with pistols and boarding pikes. The foe was panic struck, believing that the general with his legions was coming to plant his immortal standard upon their soil. The enemy was soon repelled from his position. Our sailors and soldiers then rushed toward the fort or brest-work, where they dislodged the enemy, spiked their canon, and set fire to the barracks.

Our men drove a party to their barns, and destroyed their horses and cattle, the execution of which occupied but a brief space of time, being as instantaneous as decisive. Sailors, when acting as volunteers on roving expeditions, are unwilling to be controlled by military regulations, consequently do not observe the precision necessary to concerted movements. They know, notwithstanding, how to reach and subdue an enemy, and that by the shortest method. Sailing-masters Watts and Sisson, predicted that they would never return. Watts, poor fellow! was discovered stretched upon the ground, mortally wounded. He called Midshipman, now Captain Holdup, Stevens, and requested his assistance, but while in the act of fulfilling the request, he was wounded, consequently obliged to abandon Watts to his fate. Lieutenant Wragg received the point of a bayonet in his body from an American soldier, by mistake, but his extreme corpulence shielded him from any serious effects. Midshipman Brailsford was also wounded in the leg. Sailing-master Sisson was shot by a musket ball near the groin, and expired three days subsequent to the action. Midshipman John H. Graham, of the city of New York, was wounded in the leg, while entering the burning barracks to seize prisoners, and would have perished, but for the timely assistance of a noble-hearted sailor, who, at the hazard of his life, threw young Graham on his shoulder and took him to the boat. The British commanding officer at the fort was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. He was conveyed to the American camp, and excited the sympathies of the whole army.

All the American officers and soldiers who were not slain, effected a retreat, excepting a few soldiers under Captain King. The next morning, General Smythe embarked his disposable force, with the apparent design of fulfilling his high destinies, set forth in his proclamation; but, after some manoeuvring, he issued his order for disembarking. The whole army felt disgraced. They raved at first, and the *curses loud and deep* followed, as they returned to winter quarters. General Smythe never again joined the army; but afterward attempted to build his fame on literary labors, and made a flourish of trumpets that he had discovered a key to unlock the mysteries of the Apocalypse; but this was justly ridiculed out of the world, and his literary and military glories sleep together.

It would only be an act of justice in our Government to award a just measure of patronage to these brave men, who with such a small force achieved so

gallant a deed, under such unfavorable circumstances; if any of them are living; but if they are gone beyond the reach of patronage or praise, a just remembrance of what they have done for their country, belongs to the inheritance they have left to their children or kindred.

#### OUR NAVY.

We have always entertained the opinion, (says the American Quarterly Review,) that during the wars consequent upon the French Revolution, an American fleet of ten sail of the line, and as many frigates, cruizing in the British Channel, and shewing itself by turns to the belligerants of France and England, would have effectually guaranteed our neutrality.

Of the correctness of this observation there is evidence in the memoirs of the life of Admiral Lord Collinwood, who, whilst in command of a squadron on the French coast, having heard of the impressment of some American seamen, immediately wrote home under apprehensions of the consequences, and insignificant as our naval strength then was, he warned and expostulated with the Admiralty against it.

In 1800, our mercantile marine was about a million of tons. Our exports were 40,000,000; and this was increased in 1805, to the sum of 108,000,000. These enormous values, and the navigators who conducted them across the main, would have been easily protected, and war prevented, at an expenditure of less than six per cent. in the maintenance of an adequate naval force.

The spoliations committed by France and England amounted to 70,000,000. In the war with England we expended 128,000,000; and we lost by diverted labor at least 15,000,000 more. Our exports were cut off to the amount of at least 50,000,000 a year. Our coasts were invaded and commercial enterprise paralyzed throughout the land. All these losses and expenditures might have been avoided, at the annual cost of about 6,000,000 of dollars to support a respectable defensive force at sea.

Instead of this, we passed an act of non-intercourse, which was in fact making war upon ourselves; and, as the Reviewer says, ludicrously enough, we exhibited the spectacle of a nation seeking its safety by shutting itself up like a tortoise, in its shell. We were obliged to fight at last, unprepared; and notwithstanding every discouragement, our gallant little navy fought its way into favor, against an enemy who had at sea 96 ships of the line, 151 frigates, and 200 sloops of war. We are never tired of celebrating the prowess of our navy. Yet whilst we have in reality awakened others to a sense of its capabilities, and although they are fully prepared to meet its utmost strength, we, on the other hand, are above listening to the lessons of experience. We are willing to trust to the clumsy expedients of the hour of danger, and suffer our marine force to remain in its present state of comparative insignificance.

Let us suppose for one moment that our late differences with France had terminated in a war. It is madness to close our eyes to the truth. Our trade and our navy must have been instantly swept from the ocean by the overwhelming superiority of the French marine, and by the piracy of the world. Undoubtedly our latent resources and power, exceeding that of France in the exact ratio of the superiority of our commercial marine to her own, would have turned against her at last with a force which must have been successful, but not until after she had succeeded in inflicting upon us all the losses and miseries of defeat.

According to the Quarterly Reviewer, who appears thoroughly to understand the subject upon which he has written in all its bearings, there are at least seven maritime nations which maintain in commission a navy superior to our own. These are *England, France, Russia, Turkey, Holland, Sweden, and Egypt*, and possibly *Muscat* may be added to the list.

The navy of England, in commission last year, amounted to 14 ships of the line, 15 large frigates, 21 steamers, and 86 other vessels of war. In two years she could probably send to sea six times that force.

The navy of France in commission, consists of 10 ships of the line, 13 frigates, and 88 smaller vessels. If armed to the extent of her capacity, she could send to sea about four times that force.

The property of England afloat may be estimated at from five to six hundred millions of dollars.

That of France, in her own ships, at less than 300,000,000.

That of the United States is more than 400,000,000.

The tonnage of England is 2,600,000 tons.

France has 495,000 coasters and fishermen included.

The tonnage of the United States is 1,600,000.

Britain has 165,000 seamen. France claims 65,000. We have 100,000.

It is not now contended that our navy should be placed on as formidable a footing as either of the above-mentioned powers. Still the scale of their naval force is to be attentively considered in forming an estimate for the proper extent of our own. Our wars will be waged, says the Reviewer, for defence, not for ambition. Yet it will be necessary to be fully prepared to meet any aggression. In fact it was one of the last recommendations of the great WASHINGTON, "in time of peace to prepare for war," as the best means of avoiding that calamity.

Holding in view therefore the magnitude of our interests at stake, considering also the extent of the armaments of other powers, and having regard to our own resources, it is contended that our naval preparations should be on a scale sufficient to enable us in five years, to put to sea with a fleet of forty ships of the line, an equal number of frigates, and a due proportion of smaller vessels. This would furnish the means of gaining and preserving a proper acquaintance with the duties of a fleet, and be a nucleus to prepare officers, and, to some extent, crews. Six ships of the line, twelve frigates, and some smaller vessels, should be kept constantly in commission. Among the numberless benefits resulting from a large marine in commission, the Reviewer says:

"We have our doubts whether one of our national vessels ever went into a port frequented by our traders without being able to render them essential services. Sometimes they require repairs either difficult or impossible to be procured, or only to be procured at extortionate charges. Often they have a mast to be fished, sails to be made or repaired, or disorderly and mutinous crews to be exchanged for volunteers of good character. So on the high seas, by extensive cruizing, our ships will have increased opportunities of succouring vessels in distress, and furnishing food and water to their famishing and panting crews. We might instance a recent, and from the tragical circumstances connected with it, a notorious instance of the benefit resulting from the extension of our cruizing field.

The frigate Potomac happened to be at Lisbon, when the brig Falmouth put in there in distress. Her captain had been compelled, in self-defence, (as it has since appeared on trial) to kill one of his crew. The local authorities were about to detain the vessel, and to take cognizance of the alleged crime, when the commander of the Potomac promptly interposed, procured the reference of the matter to his jurisdiction, refitted and provisioned the vessel, arrested the accused captain, together with all the witnesses and affidavits necessary to the trial, and placing him and his vessel under the charge of a government officer, ordered her to her port of destination in the United States. The vessel, laden with a very valuable cargo, whose detention at Lisbon would have been ruinous to the owners, arrived in due season, and the captain had the advantage of being tried by his own laws, and a jury of his countrymen."

As far as we have the means of judging, any in-

crease of our naval force which Congress would be likely to grant, would meet the hearty approbation of the whole country.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

**SUPPOSED VOLCANO AT SEA.**—An intelligent ship-master writes from the coast of California, that on his passage out, "on Thursday, April 9, 1835, in lat. 7 N. lon. 99 W. we observed some little things floating by the ship, which, on examination, proved to be small stones, resembling pumice stone. From their appearance I should suppose they were of volcanic origin. We sailed upwards of fifty miles through them, thinly scattered over the surface of the sea.—We were about five hundred and forty miles from the continent, 600 from the Galapagos, and 600 from Clipperton Rock. The Northeast trade winds prevail in these latitudes. I can form no satisfactory opinion whence they come, excepting from some volcanic eruption at the bottom of the ocean. As I send you specimens, you can forward part of them to the learned Professor Silliman.

"The Meteoric shower in November, 1834, was seen in California."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

**VOLCANO AT SEA.**—We copied into the last *Gazette* from the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, an account of a ship master sailing many miles along the Coast of California, through floating bodies of small light stones, resembling those which are cast out by volcanoes. Capt. Bradshaw, of Beverly, of the ship *Lagodan*, brought to our office, yesterday, a specimen of the same sort of stones, which he picked up on the 27th April, 1835, in lat. 13 N. long. 108 W. Capt. B. sailed about 20 miles through these stones, with which the top of the water was thickly covered. It will be seen, by a comparison of the latitudes and longitudes, that Capt. Bradshaw was 600 miles distant from the place where stones were picked up by the other ship.—*Salem Gazette.*

**THE CAMP OF MARION.**—The graceful pencil of our meritorious artist and fellow-townsmen, J. B. WHITE, Esq., has been recently engaged in the patriotic task of illustrating a highly interesting and well known incident in the life of MARION, and the revolutionary history of this State, and has succeeded in the production of a very fine painting. It represents the camp of MARION, in the midst of a swamp fastness, on the border of the Santee river, at the moment when that celebrated partisan warrior invites to dinner the British officer, who had been brought in with a flag, to propose an exchange of prisoners. The various figures are well grouped, and the whole scene finely pourtrayed. The rough table, spread amid the wild and tangled scenery of the swamp, the characteristics of which are well preserved; the homely repast, a quantity of sweet potatoes, just drawn from the ashes, of which the American patriot invites the pampered Briton to partake; the mingled surprise and curiosity with which the latter, half suspicious of a jest, receives the invitation and regards the fare; the contrast between the *Swamp Fox*, in a somewhat shabby homespun attire, telling of service and chances, by flood and field, and his courtly guest, in brilliant regiments, denoting rather the pomp and circumstance, than the hardships of glorious war; the rough and half-clad followers of MARION, eyeing with no great complacency the elegant intruder; the negro superintendent of the simple cookery, dispensing the viands from the ashes, for the supply of the table; and a number of other details, giving locality and verisimilitude to the picture, are disposed and managed with imposing effect.

We close our very imperfect notice of Mr. W's painting, with the report, said to have been made by the British officer to his commander, on returning

from MARION's camp. "Sir," said he, "I have seen an American General, his officers and soldiers serving without pay, without shelter, without clothing, without any other food than roots and water; and they are enduring all these for liberty! What chance have we of subduing a country with such men for her defenders?"—*Charleston Courier.*

### SELECTED POETRY.

*From the Buffalo Journal.*

We are indebted to a friend for a late number of the *Albion*, published in Liverpool, Eng. from which we select the following beautiful and complimentary effusion. As a promise is made in the editorial remarks, that it would be published on this side of the Atlantic, we have taken the liberty to anticipate the author's intentions.

#### NEW AMERICAN SONG.

"THE KING, GOD BLESS HIM!"

The following song is from the pen of a gentleman, a native of this town, and for some time past a citizen of the United States, resident in New York. He is on the point of publishing it in America, where it has been much admired, and he has transmitted the following copy to us expressly for publication in our journal.

When Freedom awoke, she gazed widely around  
For a nation who dared to be free ;  
She looked long in vain, for no spot could be found,  
That would nourish her favourite tree :  
Long years she had slumbered 'mid bondage and pain ;  
Hope prolonged only served to distress her ;  
The world was enslaved, it was tyranny's reign,  
And few dared to cry out—God bless her !

As anguish subsided, bright visions arose,  
Of Columbia far over the wave,  
Which whispered the promise of peace and repose,  
Far away from the despot and slave :  
She ponder'd a moment, joy beam'd in her eye,  
As she cross'd the Atlantic's broad sea,  
And each valley and hill soon re-echoed the cry,  
That her chosen would die or be free.

Hail ! Liberty's fav'rite, America, hail !  
Thou art young in the annals of time ;  
United in friendship, thy States must prevail,  
But disunion forever decline ;  
Let thy banner of stars to the wind be unfurl'd,  
Tho' myriads should dare to beset her ;  
Back again shall their menaces boldly be hurl'd  
Right or wrong, for Columbia—God bless her !

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

FORT POINT LIGHT-HOUSE, PROSPECT, ME.—The superintendent of the light-houses in Maine, gives notice that the light-house, lately erected on Fort Point, Prospect, Me., will be lighted for the first time, on the 1st of October.

A revolving light, for the benefit of navigation, has been erected on Cape Spear, at the entrance of the harbor of St. Johns, (Newfoundland,) which went into operation on the 1st of September, and is to be continued from sunset to sunrise. It will burn at an elevation of 275 feet above the level of the sea, and shows a brilliant flash at intervals of one minute, and will be visible above twenty miles. The stationary light at Fort Amherst is to be continued as usual.

The light at Cape Frio has been changed from a temporary to a revolving one. The time of the duration of light is two minutes, and that of eclipse the same. In clear weather it will be visible at sea at the distance of forty-one miles.

It has been ascertained from a chart made by Lieut. Gedney, that the bar which has heretofore presented a safe access to vessels of considerable size, to Newark, N. J., and which is only 300 feet broad, can be easily removed and a channel kept open by piers. Such removal will enable vessels drawing 14 feet water to pass up to the town.

### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SHIPPING.—The British House of Commons, at their last session, having appointed a select committee to inquire into the cause of shipwrecks in the British Merchant Service, that committee in August last made a long and detailed report, which we find in the London Courier of the 18th and 20th of August. The report contains the following deserved compliments to the marine of the United States :

21. EXPERIMENTS IN AMERICAN VESSELS.—That the happiest effects have resulted from the experiments tried in the American navy and merchant service, to do without spirituous liquors as an habitual article of daily use ; there being at present more than 1,000 sails of American vessels traversing all the seas of the world, in every climate, without the use of spirits by their officers and crews, and being, in consequence of this change, in so much greater a state of efficiency and safety than other vessels not adopting this regulation, that the public insurance companies in America make a return of five per cent. of the premium of insurance on vessels completing their voyages without the use of spirits, while the example of British ships sailing from Liverpool on the same plan has been productive of the greatest benefit to the ship owners, underwriters, merchants, officers and crews.

45. AMERICAN SHIPPING.—That the committee cannot conclude its labors without calling attention to the fact, that ships of the United States of America frequenting the ports of England, are stated by several witnesses to be superior to those of a similar class amongst the ships of Great Britain, the commanders and officers being generally considered to be more competent as seamen and navigators, and more uniformly persons of education, than the commanders and officers of British ships of a similar size and class trading from England to America ; while the seamen of the United States are considered to be more carefully selected, and to be more efficient ; that American ships sailing from Liverpool to New York have a preference over English vessels sailing to the same port, both as to freight and to rate of insurance ; and higher wages being given, their whole equipment is maintained in a higher state of perfection, so that fewer losses occur ; and as the American shipping has increased of late years in the proportion of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, while the British shipping has increased within the same period only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, the constantly increasing demand for seamen by the increasing maritime service of the whole world, the numbers cut off by shipwreck and the temptations offered by the superior wages of American vessels, cause a large number of British seamen every year to leave the service of their own country, and to embark in that of the United States, and these, comprising chiefly the most skilful and competent of our mariners, produce the double effect of improving the efficiency of American crews, and in the same ratio diminishing the efficiency of the British merchant service.

In addition to the above, we quote from the London Courier the following extract from an article on the subject of summer excursions :

"In almost all other respects, except that now alluded to, the trip to Boulogne seems to me, at this season of the year, most inviting. Some reforms in point of provisioning, and of attention on the part of the stewards, in the steamboats, are required. The cook and stewards should serve an apprenticeship in the boats on the Hudson, in North America, in order to learn how their duties may be well and efficiently performed. Their slovenliness would not be tolerated on any of the rivers on the eastern coast of the United States. But the Emerald is a noble boat, a quick sailor, and freer of the tremulous motion than any steamboat I have sailed in."

## ARMY.

## OFFICIAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, Sept. 30, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER, §  
No. 64.

The resignation of the following named officers have been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect at the dates set opposite to each respectively, to wit:

- 2d Lt. R. Park, Corps of Engineers, 30th Sept., 1836.
- Capt. R. P. Parrott, Ordnance, 31st Oct. 1836.
- 1st Lt. G. P. Kingsbury, 1st Dragoons, 15th Oct. 1836.
- 2d Lt. L. Tilghman, 1st Dragoons, 30th Sept. 1836.
- Bvt. 2d Lt. H. C. Moorehead, 1st Drag's. 30th Sept. 1836.
- Capt. C. Dimmock, 1st Artillery, 30th Sept. 1836.
- 2d Lt. A. P. Crittenden, 1st Art'y. 30th Sept. 1836.
- Bvt. 2d Lt. A. B. Lansing, 1st Art'y. 30th Sept. 1836.
- 1st Lt. A. A. Humphreys, 2d Art'y. 30th Sept. 1836.
- 2d Lt. W. B. Wallace, 3d Art'y. 30th Sept. 1836.
- 2d Lt. B. S. Ewell, 4th Art'y. 30th Sept. 1836.
- Bvt. 2d Lt. G. W. Shaw, 1st Infantry, 31st Oct. 1836.
- Capt. J. Dean, 3d Infantry, 15th Nov. 1836.
- Capt. W. Martin, 4th Infantry, 23d Sept. 1836.
- 1st Lt. F. D. Newcomb, 4th Inf. 30th Sept. 1836.
- Bvt. 2d Lt. A. Campbell, 6th Inf. 30th Sept. 1836.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB:  
S. COOPER, Actg. Adj. Gen.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, Oct. 3, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER, §  
No. 65.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

"By direction of the President of the United States, a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Major General Macomb, President, and Brevet Brigadier Generals Atkinson and Brady, members, is hereby ordered to assemble at the city of Frederick, in Maryland, as soon as the state of the military operations against the Indians will permit the witnesses to attend, (of which the President of the Court is to judge and determine, and to give notice to all concerned,) to inquire and examine into the causes of the failure of the campaigns in Florida against the Seminole Indians, under the command of Major General Gaines, and of Major General Scott, in 1836; and the causes of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign in Georgia and Alabama, against the hostile Creek Indians, in the year 1836; and into every subject connected with the military operations in the campaigns aforesaid; and after fully investigating the same, the Court will report the facts, together with its opinion on the whole subject, for the information of the President of the United States.

"Captain Samuel Cooper, of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, is hereby appointed to act as Judge Advocate and Recorder of the Court."

"LEW. CASS."

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 3, 1836."  
ROGER JONES, Adj't General.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Wm. M. Fulton, of Va., to be Captain.  
Crogan Ker, to be 1st Lieutenant.

A. S. Macomb, " do "

N. W. Hunter, of Ga., to be 2d Lieutenant.

## ASSISTANT COMMISSIONARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Lieut. S. P. Heintzelman, 2d Infy. 1st April, 1836.

Lieut. W. Hoffman, 6th Infy. 3d Sept. 1836.

Lieut. J. Allen Smith, 3d Art'y. 5th Sept. 1836.

Lieut. M. R. Patrick, 2d Infy. 12th Sept. 1836.

Lieut. J. H. Stokes, 4th Art'y. 13th Sept. 1836.

Lieut. John Pickell, Adjutant of the 4th Regiment of Art'y. vice Capt. H. A. Thompson, promoted.

Lieut. George Pegram, Adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, vice L. J. Beall, transferred to the 2d Regiment of Dragoons.

## NAVY.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Joseph Eryan, of Geo., to be Purser, — Sept.  
Samuel Forrest, of D. C. do 7th Oct.

## ORDERS.

Oct. 3. Capt. John Gallagher, to the command of the North Carolina, 74.

Sept. 28. Lieut. F. Varnum, receiving ship, New York.

Sept. 29. Lieut. T. A. Dornin, to command of ship lately launched at Philadelphia.

Sept. 19. Wm. Swift, North Carolina 74, as fleet surgeon, Pacific squadron.

Sept. 14. Purser E. T. Dunn, to frigate Macedonian. Purser J. A. Bates, to exploring expedition.

Sept. 19. Purser B. J. Cahoon, to navy yard Portsmouth, N. H.

29. P. Mid. H. C. Flagg, coast survey, schr. Experiment.

P. Mid. J. H. Strong, receiving ship, New York.

P. Mid. John Rodgers, acting master brig Dolphin.

Asst. Surgeon J. C. Palmer, Boatswain W. Black, Carpenter W. N. Laighton, } to the surveying and Exploring expedition.

Sailmaker S. V. Hawkins,

Sept. 8. Gunner T. Barry, navy yard Washington.

Gunner A. Curtis, navy yard Philadelphia.

## RESIGNATIONS.

Thomas Fernald, Boatswain, 6th Oct.

John Barricoot, Carpenter, 14th Sept.

## MARINE CORPS.

## PROMOTIONS.

Charles R. Broom, Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel, to be Major, 12th Sept., 1836, vice Gamble deceased.

James McCawley, 1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain, to be Captain 12th Sept. 1836, vice Broom, promoted.

Jacob Zeilin, Jr., to be 1st Lieut. same date, vice McCawley, promoted.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Geo. W. Walker, to be Paymaster, 7th Oct. vice Broom, promoted.

Henry B. Watson, of N. C., to be 2d Lieut. 5th Oct.

## VESSEL REPORTED.

Ship Boston, Captain Dulany, sailed from Pensacola, Sept. 15th, and was off the southwest pass of the Mississippi, on the 19th, to sail next day, and convoy American vessels bound for Metamoras, Tampico, or Vera Cruz.

## MARRIAGE.

At Vandalia, Ill. on the 7th ult. Lieut. G. P. KINGSBERRY, of the U. S. Army, to NANCY A. daughter of Gov. DODGE, of Wisconsin.

## DEATHS.

At Tallahassee, Florida, on the 7th ultimo, Captain SAMUEL SHANNON, of the 1st infantry, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army.

In the death of this valuable officer, the country has sustained no ordinary loss. Ever prompt to obey the summons of his country, Capt. S. although laboring under severe bodily infirmities, repaired to Tallahassee to take charge of the quartermaster's department, preparatory to the anticipated campaign against the Seminole Indians. Whilst in the active performance of its duties, he was attacked by the prevailing fever, and sunk under its influence.

As an efficient officer, there were none superior, but few equal. Energetic, prompt, and undeviating in principle, he was a peculiar favorite of the department he represented. The unlimited confidence reposed in him

by the head of it, attests the value and high regard entertained for his services, by not ordering, but soliciting him to perform the arduous duties of quartermaster in that sickly climate.

In private life, or whenever relaxation from duty permitted him to mingle with his friends, the feelings of his warm and generous heart shone conspicuous. His effable demeanor and friendly attentions endeared him to all who knew him, and long will his memory be cherished with feelings of the fondest recollection, by the friends who knew him well.—*Pensacola Gazette.*

At Fort Calhoun, near Suwanee Old Town, Florida, on the 12th ult. Brevet Major RICHARD M. SANDS, of the 4th regiment infantry, U. S. Army.

At Philadelphia, on the 23d ult. in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. ANN KENNEDY, wife of ROBERT KENNEDY, Esq. Naval storekeeper.

At the U. S. hospital, St. Augustine, on the 6th ult. Private SCOFIELD, of Comp. E, 2d Regt. U. S. Art.

On the 26th ult. at Myrtle Grove, near Easton, Md. the seat of his father, the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, CHARLES H. GOLDSBOROUGH, late acting purser of the U. S. ship Peacock.

At Newport, R. I. on the 29th ult. Capt. JOHN CAHOON, senior Captain of the revenue cutter service, in the 80th year of his age.

#### REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

In Billerica, Mass. 23d ult. Mr. OLIVER RICHARDSON, 86 years and 7 months.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. SAMUEL HOLBROOK, 76. He took up arms in defence of his country at the first roll of the drum. He was with Washington at Cambridge. He left the army soon after and enrolled himself with the gallant John Paul Jones; was stationed, with three others, in the maintop of the Bonne Homme Richard, during the severe action with the Serapis, and was the only one of the four who escaped from that tremendous struggle.

In Steuben, Me. Lieut. GAD TOWNSLEY, 81. He was among the first patriots who volunteered soon after the skirmish at Lexington, and served his country through the war; was present at the taking of Burgoyne, at the battle of Monmouth, and several other important engagements. He was a native of Brimfield, Hampshire Co. Mass.

At New Bedford, Mass. DELIVERANCE BENNETT, 80; he was at the battles of Saratoga and Yorktown.

At Fairfield, Maine, NOAH BURRILL, 77.

At Saxonville, Mass., Major JOSIAH STONE, 75.

At Halifax, Vt. 10th Aug. Capt. THOMAS FARNSWORTH, 84.

#### PASSENGERS.

NEW YORK, September 29, per steam packet Columbia, from Charleston, Lieut. T. P. Ridgely, and Dr. G. R. Clarke, of the army, and Dr. S. W. Ruff, of the navy.

October 3, per ship Mississippi, from New Orleans, Capt. J. A. Phillips, of the army.

#### EDWARD OWEN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Near the Seven Buildings; also one door west of Fuller's Hotel, Washington City,

Begs leave, most respectfully, to inform the citizens of Washington, and the public in general, that he has just returned from the north with a large supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of London CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS of the latest importation and best quality.

E. O. would respectfully solicit the attention of the gentlemen belonging to the Army and Navy to his superior mode of fitting uniforms, which for material and workmanship cannot be surpassed by any house in the Union.

He has constantly on hand a large assortment of articles as used for the equipment of both services, and which he is determined to sell at as low a rate as the same articles can be procured for in any of the Atlantic cities.

He has also on hand a quantity of GREEN and YELLOW CLOTH, particularly adapted to the dress of the marine and dragoon corps.

Sept. 29—tf

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,  
September 12, 1836.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the twenty-fourth day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at each of the Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, and Gosport, Va. the following described White Oak Knees, viz.

*Dagger or Hanging Knees*, with bodies not less than seven feet long, and arms not less than five feet long; which arms shall be of sizes which will give a nett siding when worked, as follows, for the numbers placed opposite to each:

Two hundred and seventy-five, to side eight inches.

Eighty, to side nine inches;

Eighty, to side nine and a half inches;

Two hundred and ten, to side ten inches;

One hundred and ten, to side eleven inches;

Of which, one fourth of each siding may be *out square*, but not to form an angle greater than one hundred degrees.

*Lodge Knees*, with bodies not less than five feet long, and arms not less than five feet long; which arms shall be of sizes which will give a nett siding when worked, as follows, for the numbers placed opposite to each:

One hundred and fifty, to side six and a half inches;

One hundred and fifty, to side seven inches;

One hundred, to side eight inches;

Two hundred, to side eight inches;

Eighty, to side nine inches;

Ninety, to side nine and a half inches;

One hundred and fifty, to side ten inches;

Eighty, to side eleven inches;

Of which, at least one fourth of each siding must be *in square*, one fourth may be *out-square*, not to form an angle greater than one hundred degrees; and the remainder may be square.

Separate proposals will be received for any one or more of the numbers proposed, of each siding, and for each kind, but the offers must state a separate price for each siding of each kind, whether Dagger and Hanging, or, Lodge Knees, and not an average price, upon the presumption that any given number of each will be contracted for.

All the Knees must be of the best quality of White Oak, sound, and free from all defects. The limb knees need not have the arms sanded to working dimensions, but the bodies must be sanded to the diameter of the arm. Knees that have root arms are to be rough sanded within two inches of their nett siding. The moulding size of the body must be not less than twice the siding of the arm, measuring in the middle of the body lengthwise.

The nett siding and the length of the arms, as well as other dimensions to which the knees will work, and their quality and conformity to contract, will be determined by the inspector of timber at the Navy Yard where they are delivered, or by such other person as the commandant may direct.

The whole quantity contracted must be delivered on or before the first day of December, 1837, and as much earlier as the contractors please.

Persons offering must state their residence, and nearest Post Office, and the names and residence of the persons who are willing to be their sureties.

Ninety per centum of the value of deliveries will be paid by the Navy Agent at the place of delivery, within thirty days after the bills for the same shall be duly approved and presented to him, and ten per centum will be withheld until the completion of the contracts, and to be forfeited to the United States in case of non-performance.

The Commissioners of the Navy reserve to themselves the right of not accepting any of the offers, if they should be deemed unreasonably high.

Sept. 22.—t240

#### ARMY REGISTER.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, A REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES: Corrected, to this date, at the Adjutant General's office.

Price twenty-five cents.

For sale also by the several agents of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

August 18.